



3 0144 00511791 6

2

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

—AT—

WARREN, PENN'A.,

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING NOV'R. 30, 1888,

—TO THE—

Committee on Lunacy.



WARREN, PA.,
MIRROR POWER PRINT.
1889.

PPW
145/9.1
1888
c.2



PPW 145/9.1 1888 c.2
State Hospital for the
Insane at Warren (Pa.)
Annual Report of the
Trustees of the State

ANNUAL REPORT

—OF THE—

TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

STATE HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,

—AT—

WARREN, PENN'A.,

—FOR THE—

YEAR ENDING NOV'R. 30, 1888,

—TO THE—

Committee on Lunacy.



WARREN. PA.,
MIRROR POWER PRINT.
1889.

Officers of the Hospital.

TRUSTEES

R. B. STONE, *Bradford, Penn'a.*, PRESIDENT.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a.*, SECRETARY.

L. D. WETMORE, *Warren, Penn'a.*

W. H. OSTERHOUT, *Ridgway, Penn'a.*

J. D. HANCOCK, *Franklin, Penn'a.*

T. J. SMILEY, *Titusville, Penn'a.*

JOHN O. SHERRED, *Cambridge, Pa.*

CHARLES C. SHIRK, *Erie, Penn'a.*

SAMUEL R. MASON, *Mercer, Penn'a.*

PHYSICIAN-IN-CHIEF AND SUPERINTENDENT

JOHN CURWEN, M. D.

ASSISTANT PHYSICIANS.

M. S. GUTH, M. D.

A. B. COULTER, M. D.

STEWARD,

F. W. BOUGHTON.

TREASURER.

G. N. PARMLEE, *Warren, Penn'a.*

All communications relative to the admission, and inquiries in regard to patients, to be addressed to Dr. JOHN CURWEN, Warren, Penn'a.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2016

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES

To the Board of Public Charities:

GENTLEMEN:—During the past year there has been complete harmony in the board of trustees and between the board and the executive officers of this hospital. The business of the hospital has been more carefully systematized in every department, and its work has been done with increased efficiency. Many improvements have been completed both within and without the hospital building. Within the building handsome and substantial carpets have been laid in the quiet wards, and a large number of pictures and other works of art have been purchased and impartially placed in the different wards, and many valuable books have been added to the library. Without the building summer houses have been erected for the recreation of patients, a hot house has been completed for the forcing forward of vegetables to be replanted upon the farm in order to secure full and thoroughly ripened crops, and through carefully manuring and otherwise enriching the land connected with the hospital, the productive capacity of the farm has been so greatly increased, that in certain seasons of the year, in the way of vegetables, the hospital has been to a large extent self-supporting. Under a bountiful Providence the fruit and shade trees heretofore planted have, with few exceptions, had a healthy growth. The system of iron fences commenced in the former year has been completed, while the walks, flowers, fountains and other adornments which have been added to the grounds, give assurance that in a few years the highest hopes of the promoters of this great charitable enterprise will be realized.

The average number of patients during the past year has been 679.36, and the number of patients at present in the hospital is 686. It will thus be seen that the number of patients has reached the highest limit of the capacity of the hospital, consistent with a just regard for the health of all and ultimate recovery of a fair proportion of the inmates. Fearing that both these great objects of the in-

stitution would be endangered, the trustees, therefore, when through the courts of Allegheny county last summer, an attempt was made to inflict upon this hospital an increase of several hundred patients, through their superintendent, interposed a stern and successful opposition to such experiment.

Several interesting questions in which this, along with the other hospitals of the state is concerned, have been much discussed in charitable and official circles, during the past year. Of these the principal have been the overcrowded condition of the insane hospitals and the remedy therefor; the propriety of a law compelling trustees of such hospitals to elect female superintendents and physicians to exercise jurisdiction separately from or jointly with like male officers, and the operations of the Act of 1885, relating to the support of indigent patients.

Appreciating the pressing importance of these questions and the necessity of a more thorough knowledge of the facts bearing thereon and the condition thereof, this board, by resolution, arranged to visit the hospitals of this state and several in New Jersey, and to make a careful inspection of their condition and methods of administration. In addition to the superintendent, four members made a partial and three a complete inspection of the different hospitals as contemplated by the resolution, and made report thereof to the full board of trustees at its regular meeting in September. While the investigations made by this board necessarily have had a much broader scope, it was felt to be the duty of the trustees to limit the conclusions to be drawn to such matters as related to this hospital, although it was possible they might likewise relate to other institutions of similar character.

As the result of such general inspection of other hospitals, and careful consideration of the subjects above referred to, the conclusions which the trustees have reached are nearly as follows:

1. The overcrowded condition of the hospitals is, to a large extent the result of the removal of the insane from the county almshouses, regardless in other respects of the mental conditions of the patients. There is no good reason why, under the strict supervision of the board of charities, the harmless chronic insane should not be retained in the almshouses, and such as have been removed

to the state hospitals, should be returned with other patients in like condition, to the almshouses of the counties to which they belong. The counties which have no almshouses are so few that any inequality in the cost of such patients, between counties with and counties without almshouses, could easily be corrected by the passage of a law authorizing the state hospitals to charge the entire cost of such patients to the counties from which they were sent. The only other alternative would seem to be the erection by the state of new hospitals, or an extension by new buildings of the present hospitals for the insane. All the dictates of humanity are opposed to so overcrowding the existing hospitals as to interfere with the health and prevent the cure of the patients duly admitted to those institutions.

2. The election of a female superintendent has, under the law of their organization, been left optional with the trustees of this institution. The trustees have visited the hospitals at Harrisburg and Norristown, and have otherwise given the subject the most careful consideration in connection with the wants and conditions of the hospital under their management. While they acknowledge the great force of the arguments which are used in favor of compelling the different hospitals to introduce female superintendents, and may, at some future time, voluntarily make the change in this hospital, the new plan is still subject to so much friction in other institutions and so much in the nature of a experiment; while in this institution the present system has worked so beneficially, efficiently and harmoniously, that the trustees have deemed it the wisest policy to allow the present plan of management to continue. They have not been unmindful, likewise, that any reform to be real in practice must not be forced upon, but must be accepted by those who are to carry it into effect, and that, therefore, should the proposed change be left optional, until a concurrence of favorable circumstances may furnish an opportunity to give it a fair and impartial trial.

3. The operation of the Act of 1885 relating to the support of indigent patients, so far as concerns this hospital, has been extremely beneficial and efficient. Under the old system of special appropriations to the different hospitals, the appropriations made were so much subject to special influences, wereso irregular as to the times in which

they were received, and frequently so incommensurate with the special work to be done and improvements to be made by each hospital, as to make very difficult a thorough administration by the different boards of trustees. So embarrassing for a long period during the early history of this hospital, did its operation under the old system become, that the credit of the trustees was seriously impaired by delays in payments to parties from whom they purchased material, that the cost of operating the hospital was greatly increased and the discipline of the hospital much impaired. Under the present system, however, many of the difficulties of administration have disappeared. Labor and supplies have been promptly paid for, and current improvements made as they were required, with a decreased cost of operation and increased comfort to the patients and all connected with the institution. As in the case of every reform, it has taken some time to show its actual effects in operation, and some of such effects may possibly not have been anticipated. One of these effects has been the tendency to fill the hospitals with patients from county almshouses through the decreased cost to the county by reason of the state paying one-half the expense of such patients. Another of these effects applicable especially to this hospital has been that through the more perfect system and careful economies which it permitted and encouraged, it has led to the creation of a surplus in the treasury which amounts to \$15,629.58, and which would be somewhat increased were the full amount due for the support of patients collected. The existence of this surplus has been the subject of the careful consideration by the board of trustees, who, while holding the new system in the highest estimation, are on that account the more anxious that no evil consequences may result therefrom.

It will be observed that the law of 1885 fixes the maximum which may be demanded from the state and counties for the support of patients. It does not require the hospitals to demand or the accounting officers of the state to pay such maximum. The question to be considered in either case is: For how much less than said maximum can the insane be supported? The answer to the question will be different in different hospitals, varying with the cost of living and maintenance and other circumstances in the different localities, and is simply a matter of correct accounting.

This flexibility of the law, when applied to different localities, illustrates the great value of the law.

By careful estimates continued throughout the present year, this board of trustees has found that the actual cost for the support of each patient, including clothing furnished by the hospital, has been \$3.46 per patient, and that in the future such cost may be slightly decreased as improvements necessary to the hospital are completed. They have, therefore, passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the rate of charge for board of public patients, exclusive of clothing, be and the same is hereby reduced from three dollars and fifty cents to three dollars per week for each patient, and that the executive officers of the hospital be and they are hereby accordingly directed to hereafter observe the rate as hereby established.

The details relating to the condition of the hospital, its inmates and work during the past year are shown by the reports of the superintendent, treasurer and steward.

J. D. HANCOCK,
L. D. WETMORE,
G. N. PARMLEE,
R. B. STONE,
T. J. SMILEY,
J. C. SHERRED,
S. R. MASON,
CHAS. C. SHIRK,
W. H. OSTERHOUT.

November 30th, 1888.

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane, Warren, Penn'a.:

GENTLEMEN—The discussion within the past few years of all matters pertaining to the care of the insane and the proper organization of hospitals for their treatment has taken a wide range, and many crude theories have been advanced, based on assumption, which had no origin in fact or in the real nature of the disorder and the condition of those to be treated. These assumptions ignored all the experience of the last fifty years and would relegate the whole matter to a state which existed more than fifty years ago, and which had been found years since to be invested with difficulties and annoyances which wise and reflecting men labored earnestly and assiduously to remove.

The organization of hospitals for the insane, as they generally exist, has not been a matter of chance, but the result of observation and experience on the part of those who had only in view what was best, in all regards, for the welfare of those mentally disordered. In this, as in many other matters, theoretical ideas must give place to plain, every-day common sense and experience.

The majority of the theories advanced have for their foundation the idea that a hospital for the insane should be managed and conducted in the same manner as a general hospital for the relief of those sick with a variety of diseases, or requiring surgical or other appliances for their relief and restoration. In such hospitals a steward has the charge, under the managers, of all the general, financial and household affairs, and visiting physicians and surgeons are appointed, who in monthly or quarterly rotation, attend to the duties required of them, with resident physicians to attend to the more detailed execution of the directions of the visiting physicians and surgeons. Another theory springing from this same idea, is that all that is really needed in the treatment of mental disorders is such medical prescriptions and advice as can be given

by physicians visiting two or three times a week, and leaving the execution of that course of medicine to the resident physicians. This proceeds on the assumption that only a bodily disease is to be treated, and ignores almost entirely the essential fact that in all mental disorders there is a different element entering into the constitution of the morbid condition which requires more than mere medication for its removal.

The construction of a hospital for the ordinary surgical and medical diseases is radically different from that of a hospital for the insane. In the former the wards are made large, bright and airy so that the beds may be placed on each side of the room, with ample space between each bed, and an open space the whole length of the room between the rows of beds, with smaller rooms attached for the management of a class of cases requiring special quiet and more than ordinary care and watching, with special appliances for those who may be delirious and require closer watching and attention to prevent injury to themselves or to others in the delirium of fever or other acute disease.

Wards of that character for both surgical and medical cases will vary in their size and arrangements according to the views of those who may have the general direction of the hospital and the special character of the class of diseases for which the hospital may be arranged. Kitchens for the preparation of special articles of diet for those under care will also be required.

Such wards are generally arranged on each side of an administration building so as to place one sex on one side and the other sex on the opposite side.

But in a hospital for the insane, besides the administration building, which must be arranged to accommodate all the offices for the transaction of the business of the institution, with rooms for those who are in charge and are called upon to manage the details of the business of the hospital, wards must also be arranged for each sex on opposite sides of this main central structure. These wards should have in them separate rooms for each patient, sitting rooms where they can sit and read or engage in games or other diversions, dining rooms, bath rooms, clothing rooms, wash rooms, water closets, rooms for the attend-

ants in immediate charge of the ward and everything necessary for the comfort and convenience of those who are to occupy the ward. These wards should be so arranged and furnished as to accomodate properly and with the least degree of appearance of restraint, all the classes of mental disorder which may require the care and custody of a hospital for the insane, from the most violent and demonstrative class of acute maniacal patients, through the grades of chronic and periodic mania and the suicidal and restless condition of melancholy to those who are quiet and convalescent and who require the care of a hospital for their own relief and the comfort and safety of their families and friends. The feature which makes the greatest distinction between the two classes of hospitals is the peculiar form taken by those who are sent to a hospital for the insane, in the irresponsible character of all their actions, the loss of the power of control of their own thoughts and conduct, and the consequent necessity of such safeguards and precautions in the general arrangement of the different parts of each ward as will serve to throw around each one that protection which will be needed from their own irresponsible actions or those with whom for the time they may be associated.

These wards should also be light, bright and cheerful, with an abundance of sunlight in every part.

Then there must also be such arrangements as will provide for everything in the way of occupation, amusement, diversion and instruction which can be made available among the several classes in such a manner as experience and observation may prove to be of greatest service at any special juncture in the course of the disorder, and all these should be in the greatest diversity which the science and art of the time may provide, and the resources of the institution be able to obtain.

These wards should be arranged in as compact a manner as possible, so as to afford the utmost ease in supervision at all times with the least labor and exposure to the medical officers.

The idea, which must at all times be paramount, is that the treatment of a physical disease is only a minor part of the course to be followed, but that the mind which

governs, or is governed in the reciprocal action of mind and body, must be occupied in the way best adapted to divert the thoughts from unhealthy to healthy action, and for this purpose medical, moral and dietetic means must be conjointly employed as each case in the infinite diversity may demand after careful study of the character and peculiarities of each individual. The large majority of cases of mental disorder are of that complex character, that the existing condition found at the commencement, is the result of a combination of causes rarely one cause alone and these causes while springing from different sources, unite to produce the mental disorder in whatever form it may appear. These diverse forms are simply the expression of certain mental and physical conditions in the form of what we, for want of a better name, call insanity; but they are only the symptoms of a disorder and these symptoms vary with the condition of the individual and his peculiar mental constitution.

The manifestations of acute mania are very different from those of melancholy, and those of acute dementia differ from either of the others, and there are grades and degrees of each which are as various as the individuals affected, without carrying on the division of the symptoms into a variety of names which are only misleading, and have no satisfactory basis for their establishment in the nomenclature of disease. It is clearly and obviously true that mind itself cannot be diseased, but that mental disorders are the expression of a condition of the nervous system caused by a diseased or disordered state of one or more of the organs of the body, influencing, directly or sympathetically, the brain through which the manifestations are made known. These manifestations are of the most diverse and singular character, from the simple change of character and conduct, caused by some peculiar vagary of the imagination, to the violent explosive efforts of severe acute mania, and the determined efforts of the suicidal condition. In the majority of these cases there is no active acute disease, but a depressed condition of the physical system, which requires a long course of tonic medication, hygienic means and appliances, with efforts of various kinds to divert the mind and dislodge the unhealthy action, by endeavoring to implant healthy ideas and conditions.

The careful consideration of all these subjects has led to the organization, not only in this country, but throughout the civilized world, of hospitals for the care and treatment of this class, with a superintendent to direct the varied appliances, medical, moral and hygienic, so as to reach the best results.

The superintendent, "besides being a well educated physician, should possess the mental, physical and social qualities to fit him for the post."

It is an obvious deduction from experience in every sphere of life that where a variety of appliances are to be brought to bear to accomplish any given purpose, the application of those appliances to the desired object can best be directed by one taking the whole field into view and able to direct all to the attainment of the object to be secured in the most prompt and systematic manner.

More than fifty years ago, when there were few institutions for the insane in this country, the majority of those then existing, following the English practice then in vogue, had a steward who had the general management of the institution, under the direction of the trustees, and visiting physicians to attend to the patients.

It was soon found that this system was attended with difficulties and impediments in the proper economical management of the affairs of the institution and of the insane, which led those having the direction of such institutions to change the organization and place a medical man in charge, with authority to direct all the affairs of the hospital, with other subordinate officers to carry out the details of the general management; and this course has been followed in all the institutions, with one or two exceptions, which have been established in this country, and in England the same change has been made, except in a few institutions with vested rights and privileges.

Within a few years an effort has been made to return to the old system of more than half a century since to meet the same troubles which then existed, as will be attested by all who have at heart the welfare of the insane and not the carrying out of some theory founded on a fancied condition of things.

With a superintendent directing the general management of the hospital what is the actual result in practice?

He is the chief executive officer of the trustees, or by whatever name those who have the direction of the institution are called. The trustees direct the general management of the hospital and give him the authority to see that those orders are fully carried out in their proper intent and meaning, and this general direction occupies just so much of his time as to furnish an agreeable diversion of thought from the severe strain of the more specific duties of his position.

The by-laws of the hospital require him to see all his patients daily or learn their condition, and when he has done this carefully and thoughtfully he has expended a degree of nervous power which he must regain by a change of thought and action with rest to enable him constantly and regularly day by day to perform the same service.

It is a physiological law that every mental and physical exertion requires a given expenditure of nerve power, dependent on the length and strength of the effort put forth; and it is a law of mental hygiene that in order for the mind to retain its full active working power, it must not be kept too long on one thing, but a diversity of rest and occupation must be allowed and taken that the expended force may be recuperated and thus the mind be able to retain its full power and normal action.

The patients in every hospital for the insane, be it large or small, present an almost infinite diversity of mental and physical conditions, which require to be met in the manner most readily to promote their welfare and restoration. With this view the bodily derangements must be treated, and, so far as possible, removed; exercise and diet must be prescribed and taken best fitted to reinvigorate the system, and the mind must be diverted and occupied in that way best adapted to the peculiar character of the mental constitution.

No physician who values his own reputation or the good name of the institution over which he presides, will allow others to direct the degree or the amount of labor his patients should perform, as very few are capable of sustained labor for many hours continuously, and a slight degree of over work may seriously impair the prospects of restoration in recent cases, and greatly depress the vital powers

in cases of longer standing, and as employment of some kind is very essential as a means of mental diversion the physician must direct, not only who should work, but the character and amount of the work to be done.

These are problems calculated to tax the thoughts and energies of any one to the fullest extent, and those are the problems to be demonstrated by each superintendent so as to secure the approval of his own conscience, the approbation of the trustees and of the community from which the patients come, for whose benefit those problems must be worked out to the most satisfactory solution. The most difficult duty in the working out of the problem is the adaptation of what, for want of a better term, has been called the moral treatment, which means everything which can amuse, divert, instruct and lead the thoughts away from disordered to healthy action.

A bad thought can only be dislodged by constant effort to instill a good thought, and with a disordered mind constantly recurring to one thing, and a physical organization out of normal action, such a work requires great patience and steady perseverance.

The degree of education, the character of the mental training, the peculiar temper and disposition of the individual must be carefully considered in the direction of the means to promote restoration, and the effort made to apply this treatment in such a way as to secure the best results in each case, without too great an expenditure of power and effort in any one direction.

The surroundings of a patient should be such as will exert a pleasant and healthful influence, and everyone knows how little things have the effect of affecting the mind favorably or unfavorably, in health as well as in a disordered state. Unpleasant surroundings keep up an irritable frame of mind, which only increases the disordered condition, and if cheerful and pleasant associations can be thrown around the person, the scene will change very quickly and favorably.

This influence of association, with every other healthful influence is as necessary to promote a change in a disordered mind, and in fact often more so, than the medicine to correct a disordered physical state, or the food to

sustain the bodily system. Joy and the other benevolent affections always exert a good effect, while fear, anxiety and the allied affections tend to depress and weaken.

It should be the aim of every superintendent to arrange everything in and about the institution of which he has charge with the design of removing all that is unpleasant or likely to cause an unfavorable result, and establish, as far as the means at command will permit, every bright, invigorating and diverting influence and association.

With the pressure of all these things upon his mind, and it may truthfully be said that to a greater or less degree his thoughts are fixed almost constantly during his waking hours on the way in which he can best promote the greatest welfare and improvement of his patients and satisfy the inquiries and demands of friends and relatives and the expectations of the community, it is not too much to say that he needs some active diversion for a few hours each day to take off the strain and enable him to relax his mind by turning it to other matters which have also an indirect bearing on the result he is seeking to obtain. The food must be of the best quality and in proper quantity, and furnished at the proper time; out door exercise and occupation of many of the men accustomed to that kind of work must be directed to secure the best results to the institution with least detriment to themselves, and he himself should be kept as free from outside annoyances and vexations in the conduct of the different persons connected with the institution as can be, by insisting that all shall work to the same end, the most efficient promotion of the welfare of those for whose benefit the institution was designed.

In pursuance of a resolution passed at the meeting of the trustees in June, a route was prepared to enable the trustees, who could arrange to go, to visit all the hospitals for the insane in Pennsylvania and several in New Jersey. The time was limited by the engagements of the members; several were detained by the demands of business and family matters which they could not put aside, and one, who was particularly anxious to go, by sickness, so that when the party met at the appointed place to commence the inspection, four were present and the wife of one of the number.

A careful examination was made of all the institutions visited, their arrangements and modes of conducting affairs inquired into, and everywhere the fullest opportunity was afforded of learning all that could be learned of the operations of the institution. The utmost cordiality was shown wherever the party went, and everything was done to make the time as pleasant and profitable as possible. The institutions visited were the Western Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Dixon; the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital, at Harrisburg; the State Hospital for the Insane, at Norristown; the Friends Asylum for the Insane, at Frankford, Philadelphia; Gurney Cottage, at Atlantic City, N. J., a branch of the Friends' asylum; the Stockton Sanitarium, at Merchantville, N. J.; the Institution for Feeble Minded Children, at Elwyn, Penn'a.; the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane, at Philadelphia; the State Lunatic Asylum, at Trenton, N. J., and the State Hospital for the Insane at Danville, Penn'a., the institutions having been visited in the order named.

A large amount of valuable information was obtained and the pleasure of making new acquaintances among those engaged in the same work, and, on the part of the writer, who acted as guide, the pleasure of renewing and reviving pleasant memories and associations with old friends, afforded a gratification which all most heartily enjoyed and expressed, and led to the hope that in another year they might be able to extend their visits to the institutions of other states, and gain additional knowledge, to enable them to keep fully in line with the most advanced improvements of the time.

The forcing house and green house attached, to which reference was made in the last report, were made ready for use early in December. A large collection of plants was secured for the green house, which proved a source of pleasure and attraction to many of the patients; and during this fall a large collection of roses to bloom during the winter has been purchased, so that they can be transferred to the wards when in bloom, and add to the attractiveness of different parts of the wards. During the last winter and spring a large quantity of radishes was raised in the forcing house, which were freely distributed through the wards, and a small amount of lettuce

and early tomatoes were also raised in the early spring. The different kinds of early vegetables were placed in an earlier state of forwardness than had been possible in previous years.

A large quantity of roses and flowering shrubs were also planted in the grounds in the front of the hospital, so as to be seen readily from nearly all the front windows, and a beautiful bloom was obtained from them during the whole summer and fall, until cut off by the frosts of November, and the bloom will be greater and more showy in the course of another season. The great variety of flowers and flowering shrubbery planted during the previous year has been a source of great attraction, and has afforded constant delight to all who enjoyed the pleasure of seeing it.

The grounds on which the brick yards were placed, from which the supply of bricks was obtained, for the hospital, was cleared off, ploughed up and planted in roots for the cattle, and an abundant yield was obtained. In another year it is hoped that the ponds, made by the excavations of the clay for the brick, may be placed in such a state as to afford a variety of pleasure to the inmates of the hospital.

The line fencing on the southern, western and northern sides of the western portion of the property, covered principally with timber of various sizes and undergrowth, was erected early in the spring, and also a fence dividing that portion from the other portion, was run a few hundred feet west of the barn, so that that portion, when cleared of the undergrowth and young trees, can be made into an excellent pasture for the cattle. These fences with those erected last year will complete all that will be required, and they have all been built in the best manner.

An orchard was planted on the side hill on which the reservoirs are constructed facing the east and southeast, and protected from the northwesterly winds. In all, four hundred trees were planted on that hill and in the extension of a small orchard which had been planted before the property was purchased for the use of hospital. The varieties of apples were such as have been found to be best adapted to yield a good crop in this section.

Considerable work has been done in the making of proper carriage roads about the northern end of the hospital and leading from it to the water works, but much yet remains to be done to make them as complete as is desirable.

Roofs were placed over the walls which surround the large exercising yards for both sexes, in the rear of the hospital, with the double purpose of protecting the walls and of providing a pleasant shelter for the patients. These roofs project from twelve to eighteen inches over the outer side of the walls, and extend inward six feet, supported by columns and furnish a pleasant resort which the patients enjoy very much in the warm summer weather.

The more excited class of patients derive great pleasure and comfort from the ability to spend so much time during the day, from six to ten hours, in these yards, free from all interruption and exposure. It is hoped to make these yards more pleasing and attractive, particularly those for the females.

The products of the farm and garden as shown by the statement of results given elsewhere, have been much greater than in previous years and the hope is entertained that they will improve as the ground is more thoroughly prepared by careful cultivation and fertilizing.

A large number of very handsome pictures have been purchased and placed in the wards where they will be most enjoyed, and give, as several of the inmates have said, a more homelike and cheerful appearance.

Carpets have also been placed in four wards on each side of the hospital, and other furniture calculated to make every part appear more bright, cheerful and comfortable.

To the Glee Clubs of Allegheny College and of the Erie Academy we are under obligations for pleasing concerts, and also to several troops which have given pleasant entertainments at different times during the year.

We have been the recipients of a large number of newspapers and periodicals from unknown friends, who have deposited them in the box placed in the postoffice for that purpose, and these have been much enjoyed by a large number of patients. We are also under obligations to the Y. M. C. A., of Warren, for a supply of newspapers very

regularly. Many other friends have remembered us in various ways, which are designed to benefit the patients, and we are grateful to them for their kind remembrances.

The supervisors, Mr. R. Beatty and Miss Sarah E. Layton have continued in the faithful discharge of the duties of their positions, and have earned the commendation of all best acquainted with the character of the duties they have been called upon to perform. Mr. F. M. Bettis, storekeeper and clerk to the steward, and Miss Kate Layton, secretary to the superintendent, have both shown their special qualifications for the duties assigned them, by the faithful, efficient and excellent manner in which they have discharged them. Those attendants, who have continued in service for many years, are deserving of special notice for the energy and efficiency with which they have performed their varied and often trying duties.

Many attendants have failed to perform their duties properly from an incorrect idea of what those duties were and have, consequently, not been able to retain their positions; but it gives me pleasure to state that very few have abused their trust by improper treatment of those placed under their immediate charge.

Amid the constant changes going on, many continue to discharge their duties with a reasonable degree of satisfaction, which, it is hoped, will be increased by the greater knowledge and experience they may acquire by continuance in service.

To those employed in other positions about the hospital it is only just to say that their duties have been performed regularly and faithfully.

The housekeeper, Mrs. E. R. McMillin, left the service of the hospital in October. Mrs. Sarah J. Boyer has been appointed to the position and gives promise of efficient and faithful service.

Mr. Samuel Garfield left the hospital to engage in other duties early in the year, and Mr. F. W. Boughton has been acting as steward since his resignation, and has been active and earnest in his work.

Dr. M. S. Guth and Dr. A. B. Coulter still continue in discharge of the duties of assistant physicians, and with each succeeding year, by their careful and earnest atten-

tion to their duties, are securing the well merited reward of faithful service and the confidence and esteem of those with whom they are associated.

The general health of the household has been good, and the larger number of deaths have occurred in those whose systems were worn out with the constant and continuing effect of the mental disorder. There still remain a large number of this class who are surely and gradually treading the downward course.

The very active and efficient service of the committee charged with the immediate direction of the general interest of the hospital, supported by the thorough confidence and co-operation of the other trustees has aided very greatly in the advancement of the hospital in all its departments.

Grateful for the generous confidence and cordial support which has at all times been accorded to the effort to place this hospital in the front rank of such institutions, the duties of another year are assumed in the hope that, with the same support and confidence and the strength and wisdom given by that wise Providence which gives wisdom, strength and ability, greater success may be attained in all that pertains to the welfare of those for whom this hospital was established.

JOHN CURWEN.

December 20, 1888.

TABLE I.
MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--|--------|----------|--------|
| Number at the beginning of the year..... | 334 | 323 | 657 |
| Admitted during the year..... | 122 | 76 | 198 |
| Total present in the year..... | 456 | 399 | 855 |
| Discharged—Restored..... | 13 | 11 | 27 |
| Improved..... | 44 | 20 | 64 |
| Stationary..... | 14 | 4 | 18 |
| Died..... | 35 | 25 | 60 |
| Remaining at the end of the year..... | 350 | 336 | 686 |

TABLE II.
ADMISSION AND DISCHARGE FROM THE BEGINNING OF THE
HOSPITAL.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|--------------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Admitted..... | 94 | 846 | 1786 |
| Discharged—Restored..... | 12 | 123 | 244 |
| Improved..... | 17 | 135 | 310 |
| Stationary..... | 91 | 88 | 182 |
| Died..... | 200 | 164 | 364 |
| Total Discharged..... | 590 | 510 | 1100 |

TABLE III.
NUMBER AT EACH AGE WHEN ADMITTED IN YEAR.

| AGE. | WHEN ADMITTED. | | | WHEN ATTACKED. | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 15 years..... | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 6 | 7 | 11 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | 10 | 8 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 25 to 30 years..... | 15 | 9 | 24 | 18 | 10 | 28 |
| 30 to 35 years..... | 18 | 11 | 29 | 17 | 17 | 34 |
| 35 to 40 years..... | 22 | 14 | 36 | 20 | 9 | 29 |
| 40 to 45 years..... | 17 | 9 | 26 | 15 | 9 | 24 |
| 45 to 50 years..... | 6 | 9 | 15 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| 50 to 60 years..... | 15 | 5 | 20 | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 60 to 70 years..... | 10 | 4 | 14 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 70 to 80 years..... | 5 | 2 | 5 | 2 | | 2 |
| Over 80 years..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | | | |
| Unknown..... | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 122 | 76 | 198 |

TABLE IV.
NUMBER AT EACH AGE, FROM BEGINNING OF HOSPITAL.

| AGE. | WHEN ADMITTED. | | | WHEN ATTACKED. | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 15 years..... | 7 | 6 | 13 | 20 | 27 | 47 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | 26 | 38 | 64 | 56 | 57 | 113 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | 100 | 56 | 156 | 114 | 90 | 204 |
| 25 to 30 years..... | 118 | 103 | 221 | 117 | 121 | 238 |
| 30 to 35 years..... | 126 | 122 | 248 | 129 | 131 | 260 |
| 35 to 40 years..... | 159 | 114 | 273 | 116 | 107 | 220 |
| 40 to 45 years..... | 110 | 134 | 244 | 85 | 102 | 187 |
| 45 to 50 years..... | 72 | 74 | 146 | 53 | 68 | 121 |
| 50 to 60 years..... | 95 | 105 | 200 | 68 | 64 | 132 |
| 60 to 70 years..... | 70 | 50 | 120 | 50 | 24 | 74 |
| 70 to 80 years..... | 22 | 25 | 47 | 14 | 9 | 23 |
| Over 80 years..... | 8 | 5 | 13 | 4 | | 4 |
| Unknown..... | 27 | 14 | 41 | 114 | 49 | 163 |
| | 940 | 846 | 1786 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE V.
NATIVITY OF THOSE ADMITTED.

| NATIVITY. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Pennsylvania..... | 90 | 53 | 143 | 610 | 535 | 1145 |
| England..... | 2 | | 2 | 27 | 19 | 46 |
| Ireland..... | 8 | 7 | 15 | 63 | 95 | 158 |
| Scotland..... | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Wales..... | 2 | | 2 | 3 | 8 | 11 |
| Germany..... | 6 | 5 | 11 | 56 | 47 | 103 |
| Austria..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Switzerland..... | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 4 |
| France..... | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Italy..... | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 4 |
| Belgium..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Sweden..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 32 | 16 | 48 |
| Poland..... | | | | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Isle of Man..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| West Indies..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Canada..... | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Nova Scotia..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Maine..... | | | | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| New Hampshire..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Vermont..... | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Massachusetts..... | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| New York..... | 7 | 7 | 14 | 75 | 71 | 146 |
| New Jersey..... | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Ohio..... | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 17 |
| Illinois..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Kentucky..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Maryland..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Virginia..... | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| South Carolina..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Kansas..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Michigan..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Wisconsin..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Minnesota..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| California..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Unknown..... | | | | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE VI.
RESIDENCE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Allegheny..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Armstrong..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 19 | 12 | 31 |
| Beaver..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Blair..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bradford..... | | | | 5 | 11 | 16 |
| Butler..... | 8 | 1 | 9 | 29 | 10 | 39 |
| Cambria..... | | | | 1 | 4 | 5 |
| Cameron..... | 1 | | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Centre..... | | | | | 17 | 17 |
| Clarion..... | 7 | 1 | 8 | 52 | 27 | 79 |
| Clearfield..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 24 | 31 |
| Clinton..... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 18 | 20 | 38 |
| Columbia..... | | | | | 6 | 6 |
| Crawford..... | 18 | 13 | 31 | 119 | 140 | 259 |
| Cumberland..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Dauphin..... | | | | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Elk..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 29 | 19 | 48 |
| Erie..... | 22 | 12 | 34 | 166 | 120 | 286 |
| Fayette..... | | 1 | 1 | | 3 | 4 |
| Forest..... | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 4 | 12 |
| Franklin..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Greene..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Huntingdon..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Indiana..... | | | | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Jefferson..... | 3 | 5 | 8 | 47 | 20 | 67 |
| Lackawanna..... | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Lawrence..... | 1 | | 1 | 13 | 6 | 19 |
| Lehigh..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Luzerne..... | | | | | 28 | 28 |
| Lycoming..... | | | | 3 | 17 | 20 |
| McKean..... | 17 | 19 | 26 | 59 | 64 | 123 |
| Mercer..... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 50 | 46 | 96 |
| Monroe..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Montour..... | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| Northumberland..... | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Philadelphia..... | 1 | | 1 | 52 | 2 | 54 |
| Pike..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Potter..... | 4 | 3 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Snyder..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sullivan..... | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Susquehanna..... | | | | | 9 | 9 |
| Tioga..... | 2 | 6 | 8 | 39 | 55 | 94 |
| Union..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Venango..... | 8 | 4 | 12 | 68 | 43 | 111 |
| Warren..... | 11 | 8 | 19 | 95 | 51 | 146 |
| Washington..... | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Wayne..... | | | | 1 | 7 | 8 |
| Westmoreland..... | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| Wyoming..... | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| New York..... | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Canada..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE VII
OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

| OCCUPATION. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Agent..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Agent, wife of..... | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Artist..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Baker..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Baker, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Barber..... | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| Barber, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Blacksmith..... | | | | 7 | | 7 |
| Blacksmith, wife of..... | | 2 | 2 | | 7 | 7 |
| Boilermaker..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bricklayer..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Bricklayer, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Brickmaker..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Broommaker..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Butcher, wife of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Cabinetmaker, wife of..... | | 4 | 4 | | 9 | 9 |
| Carpenter..... | | | | 19 | | 19 |
| Carpenter, widow of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Carpenter, wife of..... | | | | | 18 | 18 |
| Civil Engineer..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Clergyman..... | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 3 |
| Clergyman, widow of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Clergyman, wife of..... | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Clerk..... | 10 | | 10 | 47 | | 47 |
| Clerk, wife of..... | | 2 | 2 | | 9 | 9 |
| Contractor..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Cook, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cooper..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Cooper, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Dairymen, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Dentist..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Domestic..... | | 7 | 7 | 106 | | 106 |
| Drayman, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Druggist..... | 1 | | 1 | 6 | | 6 |
| Engineer, wife of..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Farmer..... | 39 | | 39 | 241 | | 241 |
| Farmer, daughter of..... | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| Farmer, widow of..... | | | | | 7 | 7 |
| Farmer, wife of..... | | 13 | 13 | 90 | | 90 |
| Fireman..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Glass blower..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Grocer..... | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| Gunsmith, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Hairdresser..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Harnessmaker..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Harnessmaker, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Hotel keeper..... | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| Hotel keeper, wife of..... | | | | | 5 | 5 |
| House keeper..... | | | | | 27 | 27 |
| Huckster..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Jeweler..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Jeweler, wife of..... | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Laborer..... | 49 | | 49 | 384 | | 384 |
| Laborer, widow of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 6 | 6 |
| Laborer, wife of..... | | 22 | 22 | | 147 | 147 |
| Laundress..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Lawyer..... | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| Lawyer, wife of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Liveryman..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Liveryman, wife of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Lumberman..... | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 3 |
| Lumberman, wife of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 4 |
| Machinist..... | 1 | | 1 | 4 | | 4 |
| Machinist, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |

OCCUPATION OF THOSE ADMITTED—CONTINUED.

| OCCUPATION. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Manufacturer..... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Manufacturer, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Mason..... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Mason, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Mechanic..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Merchant..... | | | | 15 | | 15 |
| Merchant, wife of..... | | | | | 11 | 11 |
| Miller..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Miller, wife of..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Milliner..... | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Miner..... | | | | 10 | | 10 |
| Miner, wife of..... | | | | | 12 | 12 |
| Moulder..... | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Moulder, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Musician..... | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Nurse..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Oil dealer, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Oil producer..... | 2 | | 2 | 4 | | 4 |
| Oil producer, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Painter..... | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| Painter, wife of..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Pedler..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Pedler, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Photographer, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Physician..... | 1 | | 1 | 8 | | 8 |
| Physician, wife of..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Plasterer..... | 1 | | 1 | 5 | | 5 |
| Plasterer, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Printer..... | 1 | | 1 | 3 | | 3 |
| Printer, wife of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Puddler..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Railroad conductor..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Reporter, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sailor..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Sailor, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Saloonkeeper..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Seamstress..... | | 1 | 1 | | 8 | 8 |
| Shoemaker..... | 1 | | 1 | 9 | | 9 |
| Shoemaker, widow of..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Shoemaker, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Stone cutter, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Stone mason, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Student..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Surveyor, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Tailor..... | | 1 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 12 |
| Tailor, wife of..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Teacher..... | | | | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| Teacher, wife of..... | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| Telegraph operator..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Tinsmith..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Undertaker, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Upholsterer..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Wagon maker..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Wagon maker, wife of..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Weaver..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| No occupation..... | 7 | 14 | 21 | 89 | 276 | 365 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE VIII.
SOCIAL CONDITION OF THOSE ADMITTED.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|---------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Single..... | 62 | 15 | 77 | 491 | 265 | 756 |
| Married..... | 52 | 50 | 102 | 375 | 452 | 827 |
| Widowed..... | 5 | 11 | 16 | 35 | 109 | 144 |
| Divorced..... | | | | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Unknown..... | 3 | | 3 | 37 | 13 | 50 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE IX.
HOW COMMITTED.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| By Friends..... | 26 | 19 | 45 | 196 | 191 | 380 |
| By the Directors of the Poor..... | 22 | 15 | 37 | 226 | 234 | 460 |
| By County Commissioners..... | 46 | 23 | 72 | 258 | 202 | 460 |
| By Court..... | 28 | 16 | 44 | 260 | 216 | 476 |
| | 122 | 76 | 193 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE X.
HOW SUPPORTED OF THOSE COMMITTED.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| By Friends..... | 27 | 17 | 44 | 197 | 191 | 388 |
| By Directors of the Poor..... | 22 | 16 | 38 | 223 | 240 | 463 |
| By County Commissioners..... | 73 | 43 | 116 | 520 | 415 | 935 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE XI.
ALLEGED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Anxiety..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Apoplexy..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Change of Life..... | | 1 | 1 | | 16 | 16 |
| Childbirth..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| Cocaine eating..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Congenital..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Desertion by husband..... | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| Disappointment..... | | | | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Disease of brain..... | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| Disordered menses..... | | 1 | 1 | | 20 | 20 |
| Dissipation..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Domestic trouble..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 6 | 24 | 30 |
| Epilepsy..... | 5 | 2 | 7 | 62 | 27 | 89 |
| Excesses..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Excessive use of tobacco..... | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Excitement..... | | 1 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| Exposure..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Extreme heat..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Fear of poverty..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Fright..... | 1 | | 1 | 7 | 10 | 17 |
| Grief..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Hysteria..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Ill-health..... | 12 | 10 | 22 | 68 | 112 | 180 |
| Injury..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Injury of head..... | 4 | | 4 | 32 | 2 | 34 |
| Injury to spine..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Intemperance..... | 10 | 2 | 12 | 68 | 8 | 76 |
| Irregular life..... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Loss of money..... | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Loss of property..... | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Loss of sleep..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Masturbation..... | 3 | | 3 | 27 | 3 | 30 |
| Nostalgia..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Not assigned..... | 58 | 28 | 86 | 492 | 419 | 911 |
| Opium eating..... | | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| Over-exertion..... | 4 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 25 | 52 |
| Paralysis..... | | | | 5 | 1 | 6 |
| Puerperal..... | | 7 | 7 | | 58 | 58 |
| Religious excitement..... | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| Stroke of lightning..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Sunstroke..... | 1 | | 1 | 9 | 1 | 10 |
| Syphilis..... | 1 | | 1 | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Trouble..... | 17 | 16 | 33 | 84 | 69 | 153 |
| Typhoid fever..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Uterine trouble..... | | | | | 13 | 13 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE XII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE ADMITTED.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Mania, acute..... | 55 | 22 | 77 | 322 | 200 | 522 |
| Mania, alcoholic..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| Mania, chronic..... | 27 | 21 | 48 | 298 | 316 | 614 |
| Mania, epileptic..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 59 | 23 | 82 |
| Mania, hysterical..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Mania, periodic..... | 5 | 3 | 8 | 28 | 31 | 59 |
| Mania, puerperal..... | | 3 | 3 | | 23 | 23 |
| Monomania..... | | | | 6 | 2 | 8 |
| Dementia, acute..... | 1 | | 1 | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Dementia, chronic..... | | | | 34 | 55 | 89 |
| Dementia, senile..... | 1 | | 1 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| Melancholy, acute..... | 18 | 14 | 32 | 82 | 101 | 183 |
| Melancholy, chronic..... | 5 | 7 | 12 | 67 | 61 | 128 |
| Imbecility..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| Paresis..... | | | | 4 | | 4 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 946 | 848 | 1786 |

TABLE XIII.
NUMBER OF ADMISSIONS.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| First..... | 109 | 71 | 180 | 870 | 785 | 1655 |
| Second..... | 6 | 3 | 9 | 58 | 53 | 111 |
| Third..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| Fourth..... | 3 | | 3 | 3 | | 3 |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE XIV.
DURATION OF INSANITY PREVIOUS TO ADMISSION.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|----------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| 1 week..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 31 | 29 | 60 |
| 2 weeks..... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 31 | 20 | 51 |
| 3 weeks..... | | | | 4 | | 11 |
| 4 weeks..... | 15 | 7 | 22 | 79 | 51 | 130 |
| 6 weeks..... | | | | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| 2 months..... | 13 | 8 | 21 | 54 | 50 | 104 |
| 3 months..... | 21 | 11 | 32 | 80 | 61 | 141 |
| 4 months..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 17 | 30 |
| 5 months..... | 1 | | 1 | 5 | 5 | 10 |
| 6 months..... | 9 | 4 | 13 | 53 | 38 | 91 |
| 7 months..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 8 months..... | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 13 |
| 9 months..... | 6 | 2 | 8 | 23 | 14 | 37 |
| 10 months..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 12 months..... | 9 | 6 | 15 | 73 | 43 | 116 |
| 15 months..... | | | | 8 | 3 | 11 |
| 18 months..... | | 1 | 1 | 16 | 18 | 34 |
| 2 years..... | 11 | 9 | 20 | 70 | 59 | 129 |
| 3 years..... | 9 | 7 | 16 | 56 | 52 | 108 |
| 4 years..... | 3 | 3 | 6 | 31 | 38 | 69 |
| 5 years..... | 1 | 3 | 4 | 44 | 44 | 88 |
| 6 years..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 17 | 34 |
| 7 years..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 13 | 25 |
| 8 years..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 16 | 22 | 38 |
| 9 years..... | 1 | | 1 | 11 | 11 | 22 |
| 10 years..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 9 | 18 | 27 |
| 11 years..... | | | | 4 | 8 | 12 |
| 12 years..... | | | | 10 | 8 | 18 |
| 13 years..... | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| 14 years..... | | | | 3 | 7 | 10 |
| 15 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 16 years..... | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| 17 years..... | | | | 2 | 5 | 7 |
| 18 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 19 years..... | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 20 years..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 20 | 24 |
| 21 years..... | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 22 years..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 23 years..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| 24 years..... | | | | | 4 | 4 |
| 25 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 26 years..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| 28 years..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 29 years..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| 30 years..... | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| 31 years..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 32 years..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 33 years..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 35 years..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| 41 years..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| 45 years..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 50 years..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| 65 years..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Unknown..... | 2 | | 2 | 133 | 116 | 249 |
| <hr/> | | | | | | |
| | 122 | 76 | 198 | 940 | 846 | 1786 |

TABLE XV.
AGE WHEN ATTACKED OF THOSE RESTORED.

| AGE. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 15 years..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 21 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | 1 | 5 | 6 | 24 | 20 | 44 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 17 | 24 | 41 |
| 25 to 30 years..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 21 | 17 | 38 |
| 30 to 35 years..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 15 | 14 | 29 |
| 35 to 40 years..... | | | | 9 | 13 | 22 |
| 40 to 45 years..... | | | | 10 | 9 | 19 |
| 45 to 50 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 19 |
| 50 to 60 years..... | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| 60 to 70 years..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 70 to 80 years..... | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| Unknown..... | | | | | | |
| | 13 | 14 | 27 | 121 | 123 | 244 |

TABLE XVI
RESTORED AFTER VARIOUS DURATIONS OF THE DISEASE BEFORE
TREATMENT.

| DURATION OF DISEASE BEFORE TREATMENT. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|--|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 month..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 35 | 29 | 64 |
| 1 to 2 months..... | 2 | 4 | 6 | 22 | 21 | 43 |
| 2 to 3 months..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 11 | 14 | 25 |
| 3 to 6 months..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 24 | 41 |
| 6 to 9 months..... | | 1 | 2 | 9 | 7 | 16 |
| 9 to 12 months..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 12 to 18 months..... | | | | 11 | 5 | 16 |
| 18 to 24 months..... | | | | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 2 to 3 years..... | | | | 6 | 8 | 14 |
| 3 to 5 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| 5 to 10 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Unknown..... | | | | 5 | | 5 |
| | 13 | 14 | 27 | 121 | 123 | 244 |

TABLE XVII.
DURATION OF TREATMENT OF THOSE RESTORED.

| DURATION OF TREATMENT. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 month..... | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| 1 to 2 months..... | | | | 6 | | 6 |
| 2 to 3 months..... | 2 | | 2 | 14 | 2 | 16 |
| 3 to 6 months..... | 7 | 4 | 11 | 47 | 32 | 79 |
| 6 to 9 months..... | | 3 | 3 | 24 | 27 | 51 |
| 9 to 12 months..... | | 5 | 5 | 10 | 17 | 27 |
| 12 to 18 months..... | 4 | | 4 | 9 | 17 | 26 |
| 18 to 24 months..... | | | | 5 | 3 | 8 |
| 2 to 3 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 3 | 6 | 9 |
| 3 to 5 years..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| 5 to 10 years..... | | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 2 |
| | 13 | 14 | 27 | 121 | 123 | 244 |

TABLE XVIII.
FORM OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

| FORM OF DISEASE. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Mania, acute..... | 11 | 3 | 14 | 86 | 73 | 159 |
| Mania, alcoholic..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Mania, chronic..... | | 2 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 15 |
| Mania, periodic..... | | | | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Mania, puerperal..... | | 1 | 1 | | 4 | 4 |
| Melancholia..... | 2 | 8 | 10 | 18 | 37 | 55 |
| Monomania..... | | | | 3 | | 3 |
| | 13 | 14 | 27 | 121 | 123 | 244 |

TABLE XIX.
CAUSE OF DISEASE OF THOSE RESTORED.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Disappointment..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Domestic trouble..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Excessive use of tobacco..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Excitement..... | | | | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Extreme heat..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Fright..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Ill health..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 12 | 34 | 46 |
| Injury of head..... | | | | 9 | | 9 |
| Intemperance..... | 2 | 1 | 3 | 17 | 1 | 18 |
| Loss of money..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Loss of property..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Masturbation..... | | | | 4 | 1 | 5 |
| Menoponse..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Menstrual disorder..... | | | | | 3 | 3 |
| Opium eating..... | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Over study..... | 1 | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| Over work..... | | | | 6 | 7 | 13 |
| Puerperal..... | | 3 | 3 | | 17 | 17 |
| Sunstroke..... | 1 | | 1 | 2 | | 2 |
| Trouble..... | 3 | 4 | 7 | 18 | 19 | 37 |
| Uterine disorder..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Unknown..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 41 | 31 | 72 |
| | 13 | 14 | 27 | 121 | 123 | 244 |

TABLE XX.
NATIVITY OF THOSE RESTORED.

| NATIVITY. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Pennsylvania..... | 7 | 9 | 16 | 75 | 89 | 164 |
| England..... | | | | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Ireland..... | 2 | | 2 | 6 | 5 | 11 |
| Scotland..... | | | | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Wales..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| Isle of Man..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Germany..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| Belgium..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Poland..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Sweden..... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| Maine..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Massachusetts..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| New York..... | | 1 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 24 |
| Ohio..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Illinois..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Virginia..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | 13 | 14 | 27 | 121 | 123 | 244 |

TABLE XXI.
CAUSES OF DEATH.

| | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Apoplexy..... | 2 | 2 | 4 | 13 | 7 | 20 |
| Asphyxia..... | 1 | | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Cancer of liver..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Cancer of stomach..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Congestion of lungs..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Diarrhoea..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Disease of bowels..... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Disease of brain..... | 10 | 3 | 13 | 57 | 25 | 82 |
| Disease of heart..... | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Disease of liver..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Disease of lungs..... | | 2 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 14 |
| Enteritis..... | | | | | | 1 |
| Epilepsy..... | 7 | 6 | 13 | 27 | 12 | 39 |
| Erysipelas..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Exhaustion..... | | | | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Exhaustion of acute mania..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 14 | 16 | 30 |
| Exhaustion of chronic mania..... | 12 | 6 | 18 | 57 | 67 | 124 |
| Exhaustion of epileptic mania..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Exhaustion of melancholia..... | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Intemperance..... | | | | 1 | | 1 |
| Metritis..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| Paralysis..... | | | | 3 | 5 | 8 |
| Paresis..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Peritonitis..... | | | | 2 | | 2 |
| Phthisis pulmonalis..... | | | | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| Strangulation..... | | | | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Typhlitis..... | | | | | 1 | 1 |
| | 35 | 25 | 60 | 200 | 164 | 364 |

TABLE XXII.
AGES AT DEATH.

| AGE. | WITHIN THE YEAR. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 15 years..... | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | 1 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | 1 | 1 | 2 | 12 | 5 | 17 |
| 25 to 30 years..... | 1 | 4 | 5 | 18 | 12 | 30 |
| 30 to 35 years..... | 3 | 5 | 8 | 21 | 19 | 40 |
| 35 to 40 years..... | 6 | | 6 | 28 | 17 | 45 |
| 40 to 45 years..... | 4 | 2 | 6 | 22 | 17 | 39 |
| 45 to 50 years..... | 4 | | 4 | 20 | 20 | 40 |
| 50 to 60 years..... | 6 | 6 | 12 | 28 | 31 | 59 |
| 60 to 70 years..... | 5 | 4 | 9 | 27 | 23 | 50 |
| 70 to 80 years..... | 3 | 1 | 4 | 17 | 11 | 28 |
| Over 80 years..... | 2 | | 2 | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Unknown..... | | | | | 2 | 2 |
| | 35 | 25 | 60 | 200 | 164 | 364 |

TABLE XXIII.

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE WHO DIED FROM BEGINNING.

| | FROM AD- MISSION IN TO HOSPITAL | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 month..... | 23 | 20 | 43 | 4 | 5 | 9 |
| 1 to 2 months..... | 23 | 5 | 28 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 2 to 3 months..... | 16 | 8 | 24 | 6 | 4 | 10 |
| 3 to 6 months..... | 20 | 21 | 41 | 8 | 10 | 18 |
| 6 to 9 months..... | 22 | 14 | 36 | 11 | 3 | 14 |
| 9 to 12 months..... | 14 | 9 | 23 | 10 | 5 | 15 |
| 12 to 18 months..... | 22 | 21 | 43 | 24 | 15 | 39 |
| 18 to 24 months..... | 15 | 11 | 26 | 15 | 7 | 22 |
| 2 to 3 years..... | 19 | 17 | 36 | 16 | 15 | 31 |
| 3 to 5 years..... | 20 | 23 | 43 | 17 | 18 | 35 |
| 5 to 10 years..... | 6 | 15 | 21 | 23 | 26 | 49 |
| 10 to 15 years..... | | | | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | | | | 11 | 8 | 19 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | | | | 2 | 7 | 9 |
| Over 25 years..... | | | | 6 | 3 | 9 |
| Unknown..... | | | | 34 | 22 | 56 |
| | 200 | 164 | 364 | 200 | 164 | 364 |

TABLE XXIV.

REMAINING IN THE HOSPITAL AT THE END OF THE YEAR.

| | Males. | Females. | Total. |
|---------------------|--------|----------|--------|
| Under 15 years..... | 2 | | 2 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | 5 | 6 | 11 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | 21 | 15 | 36 |
| 25 to 30 years..... | 33 | 27 | 60 |
| 30 to 35 years..... | 47 | 38 | 85 |
| 35 to 40 years..... | 67 | 57 | 124 |
| 40 to 45 years..... | 54 | 43 | 97 |
| 45 to 50 years..... | 32 | 45 | 77 |
| 50 to 60 years..... | 49 | 58 | 107 |
| 60 to 70 years..... | 31 | 31 | 62 |
| 70 to 80 years..... | 6 | 12 | 18 |
| 80 to 90 years..... | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| | 350 | 336 | 686 |

TABLE XXV

DURATION OF DISEASE OF THOSE REMAINING AT THE END OF
THE YEAR.

| DURATION OF DISEASE. | SINCE EN- TERING THE HOSPITAL. | | | FROM BEGINNING | | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|--------|-------------------|----------|--------|
| | Males. | Females. | Total. | Males. | Females. | Total. |
| Under 1 month..... | 13 | 4 | 17 | | | |
| 1 to 2 months..... | 9 | 8 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 2 to 3 months..... | 1 | 6 | 7 | | | |
| 3 to 6 months..... | 18 | 20 | 38 | 13 | 9 | 22 |
| 6 to 12 months..... | 37 | 21 | 58 | 23 | 13 | 36 |
| 12 to 18 months..... | 27 | 18 | 45 | 16 | 10 | 26 |
| 18 to 24 months..... | 23 | 16 | 39 | 10 | 11 | 21 |
| 2 to 3 years..... | 47 | 31 | 78 | 31 | 15 | 47 |
| 3 to 5 years..... | 82 | 79 | 161 | 51 | 39 | 90 |
| 5 to 10 years..... | 92 | 131 | 226 | 94 | 85 | 179 |
| 10 to 15 years..... | | | | 39 | 59 | 98 |
| 15 to 20 years..... | | | | 14 | 24 | 38 |
| 20 to 25 years..... | | | | 14 | 18 | 32 |
| 25 to 30 years..... | | | | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| Over 30 years..... | | | | 9 | 11 | 20 |
| Unknown..... | | | | 32 | 36 | 68 |
| | 350 | 336 | 686 | 350 | 336 | 686 |

TREASURER'S REPORT.

To the Trustees of the State Hospital for the Insane :

The Treasurer respectfully submits the following summary of his receipts and expenditures for the year ending with November 30th, 1888:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|--|--------------|
| Cash on hand December 1, 1887..... | \$ 15,189 88 |
| From State appropriation for support for year ending with November 30th, 1888. under act of June 1, 1887..... | \$ 56,720 60 |
| From Counties and Townships for board of patients..... | 56,708 61 |
| From private individuals..... | 15,064 67 |
| From other sources..... | 1,876 96 |
| | 130,370 84 |
| | \$145,560 72 |

PAYMENTS.

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Superintendent's orders outstanding for previous year..... | \$ 7,498 30 |
| Superintendent's orders..... | 114,398 86 |
| Balance in treasury December 1, 1888..... | 23,663 56 |
| | 145,560 72 |
| Amount of Superintendent's orders outstanding Novem- ber 30th, 1888..... | \$ 8,033 98 |

G. N. PARMLEE,

TREASURER.

December 20, 1888.

STEWARD'S ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Of orders drawn on the Treasurer of the State Hospital for Insane at Warren, Pa., from December 1st, 1887, to November 30, 1888, inclusive:

HOUSEHOLD.

| | |
|---|--------------------|
| Apples, green, 260½ bushels..... | \$ 153 40 |
| Apples and peaches, dried, 1,966½ pounds..... | 163 22 |
| Butter, 25,710 pounds..... | 5,333 74 |
| Baking powder, spices and extracts..... | 230 92 |
| Beef and lamb, 137,249 pounds..... | 8,815 31 |
| Beans, rice and barley..... | 533 50 |
| Cabbage, 3¼ tons..... | 75 00 |
| Corn starch, tapioca and vermicelli..... | 169 72 |
| Gas for fuel..... | 7,946 17 |
| Coal for gas..... | 994 70 |
| Coffee, 6,124 pounds..... | 1,096 56 |
| Cheese, 2,953½ pounds..... | 328 64 |
| Eggs, 4,708½ dozen..... | 1,018 43 |
| Flour, 981½ barrels..... | 4,080 26 |
| Fish, fresh, 9,341 pounds..... | 815 89 |
| Fish, salt, 2,125 pounds..... | 274 55 |
| Fruits, small..... | 1,242 40 |
| Hams and bacon, 19,820 pounds..... | 2,291 93 |
| Hominy and oatmeal..... | 532 28 |
| Lard, 5,492 pounds..... | 439 96 |
| Matches and gas lighters..... | 60 75 |
| Milk, 84,901 quarts..... | 3,250 29 |
| Kerosene and lubricating oil..... | 53 60 |
| Potatoes, 35 bushels..... | 728 00 |
| Potash, 30 boxes..... | 105 00 |
| Starch and indigo..... | 66 58 |
| Sugar, 38,049 pounds..... | 2,336 36 |
| Syrup, 1,543 gallons..... | 453 76 |
| Salt..... | 63 95 |
| Soda, Sal..... | 6 57 |
| Soap, 9,842 pounds..... | 456 57 |
| Soap, carbolic, castile and sand..... | 263 65 |
| Tea, 938 pounds..... | 267 84 |
| Vegetables, pickles, meats and fruit, canned..... | 2,184 66 |
| Vinegar, 624½ gallons..... | 74 95 |
| Yeast, 325½ pounds..... | 107 53 |
| Paper chambers..... | 266 00 |
| Brooms, brushes and mop handles..... | 295 61 |
| Queen's glassware and cutlery..... | 713 55 |
| Pails, baskets and spittoons..... | 151 98 |
| Milk crocks..... | 14 40 |
| Toweling..... | 101 70 |
| D. or mats..... | 5 25 |
| Varnish..... | 6 00 |
| Blankets, mattresses and pillows..... | 1,699 55 |
| | <hr/> \$ 49,533 08 |

FURNITURE.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Wages, manufacturing furniture..... | \$ 738 87 |
| Mattresses, pillows and blankets..... | 659 90 |
| Material for window shades..... | 276 61 |
| Bedspreads and sacks..... | 618 50 |
| Office stool and brackets..... | 7 40 |
| Sheeting..... | 491 47 |
| Bed springs..... | 8 25 |
| Looking-glasses, rockers and tables..... | 55 15 |
| Rubber blankets..... | 150 00 |
| Window curtains..... | 129 87 |

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Table linen..... | 79 63 |
| Chamber set..... | 35 00 |
| Table covers..... | 44 38 |
| Carpet lining..... | 1,438 72 |
| Dresser..... | 7 50 |
| Pictures..... | 522 22 |
| Lumber..... | 69 84 |

\$ 5,313 31

CLOTHING.

| | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| Material for clothing..... | \$ 3,022 36 |
| Ready-made clothing..... | 3,009 29 |
| Boots, and slippers..... | 1,487 75 |
| Dress making..... | 12 00 |
| Sun hats..... | 15 41 |

\$ 7,636 81

MEDICINE AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Medicine, etc..... | \$ 1,258 61 |
|--------------------|-------------|

\$ 1,258 61

FARM, GARDEN AND STABLE.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Oats, 1,151 bushels..... | \$ 497 88 |
| Cows, seven..... | 270 00 |
| Durham bull..... | 200 00 |
| Straw, oats, 28 tons..... | 285 05 |
| Hay cutters and horse power..... | 201 66 |
| Sleighs..... | 50 00 |
| Oil Cake Meal..... | 25 00 |
| Wagon and carriage repairs..... | 113 31 |
| Harness repairs..... | 115 34 |
| Garden seeds..... | 93 98 |
| Chop, feed, meal and bran..... | 984 67 |
| Apple trees..... | 57 10 |
| Lawn grass, timothy and clover seed..... | 151 42 |
| Veterinary..... | 29 75 |
| Grain drill..... | 80 00 |
| Rent of Wood's farm, 1 year..... | 300 00 |
| Blacksmithing..... | 9 55 |
| Phosphate..... | 505 00 |
| Seed corn..... | 26 55 |
| Paris green..... | 5 40 |
| Wagon Hire..... | 5 00 |
| Hay Feeder..... | 35 90 |
| Vegetable cutter..... | 10 00 |

\$ 4,051 76

WAGES.

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries..... | \$ 8,806 82 |
| Attendants..... | 11,608 63 |
| Assistants..... | 6,324 31 |
| Machinist and firemen..... | 3,900 00 |
| Farm, garden and stable..... | 4,282 37 |
| Painters..... | 1,021 13 |
| Glaziers..... | 4 50 |
| Labor on improvements..... | 1,144 49 |
| Plasterers..... | 343 00 |

\$ 37,435 30

IMPROVEMENTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Carpenters on improvements..... | \$ 1,184 78 |
| Wood and stone posts..... | 308 25 |
| Stone steps..... | 2 00 |
| Turning lathe and tools..... | 100 00 |
| Glass..... | 235 79 |
| Lumber..... | 1,223 18 |
| Paint and oil..... | 1,067 73 |
| Flagstones..... | 10 00 |
| Fountains..... | 144 50 |
| Lubricators..... | 14 00 |

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Building fences and ditching..... | 922 28 |
| Lime..... | 95 68 |
| Cement..... | 272 25 |
| Chairs for summer house..... | 269 49 |
| Hardware..... | 1,118 39 |
| Flower pots and flowers..... | 392 40 |
| Sawing lumber..... | 11 76 |
| Bronze chandeliers and gas fixtures for Newel posts..... | 160 85 |
| Stone mason..... | 68 25 |
| Brick mason..... | 137 37 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 7,738 95 |

REPAIRS.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Brass and copper pipe..... | \$ 294 00 |
| Glass..... | 91 33 |
| Packing..... | 16 50 |
| Pipe and fittings..... | 755 97 |
| Paper hanging..... | 12 75 |
| Castings..... | 41 55 |
| Hose..... | 35 50 |
| Repairing gutters..... | 242 35 |
| Painting iron fence..... | 371 50 |
| Plaster Paris..... | 1 60 |
| Galvanized iron..... | 3 99 |
| Spectacles and repairs..... | 46 21 |
| Fixing teeth..... | \$ 3 00 |
| Repairing organ..... | 22 31 |
| Repairing boiler..... | 10 70 |
| Hardware..... | 701 72 |
| Locks, door knobs and key blanks..... | 156 05 |
| Stair plates..... | 21 17 |
| Bed cisters..... | 47 75 |
| Chair bottoms..... | 12 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 2,888 41 |

REAL ESTATE.

| | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| Land purchased..... | \$ 628 00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 628 00 |

MISCELLANEOUS.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| Freight and express..... | \$ 1,351 79 |
| Postage and stationery..... | 810 90 |
| Traveling expense, trustees..... | 793 81 |
| Undertaking..... | 887 00 |
| Money advanced patients..... | 271 99 |
| Money refunded patients..... | 73 40 |
| Premiums on insurance..... | 50 00 |
| Telegrams and express..... | 322 85 |
| Tobacco..... | 532 70 |
| Telephone rental..... | 100 00 |
| Official seal..... | 25 00 |
| Check books..... | 20 00 |
| Printing..... | 197 50 |
| Photographs for amusement hall..... | 107 27 |
| Traveling expenses, hospital..... | 60 05 |
| Surveying..... | 35 00 |
| Livery..... | 5 50 |
| American Stock Book..... | 5 75 |
| Thermometer..... | 9 69 |
| Tennis nets and balls..... | 35 40 |
| Amusement..... | 5 00 |
| Periodicals..... | 233 66 |
| Attorney's fees..... | 15 00 |
| Insect powder..... | 13 40 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$ 5,936 46 |

RECAPITULATION.

| | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| Household..... | \$ 49,538 08 |
| Furniture..... | 5,313 31 |
| Clothing..... | 7,636 81 |
| Medicine and medical supplies..... | 1,258 61 |
| Farm, garden and stables..... | 4,051 76 |
| Wages..... | 37,435 30 |
| Improvements..... | 7,738 95 |
| Repairs..... | 2,888 41 |
| Real estate..... | 628 00 |
| Miscellaneous..... | 5,966 46 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$122,455 69 |

F. W. BOUGHTON,

December 20, 1888.

Steward.

PRODUCE RAISED.

On State Hospital Farm for the season of 1888:

FARM PRODUCE.

| | |
|--|-------------|
| 49 tons of hay at \$10..... | \$ 490 00 |
| 50 tons straw at \$4..... | 200 00 |
| 75 tons corn at \$2..... | 150 00 |
| 1,600 bushels oats at 30c..... | 480 00 |
| 150 bushels apples at 25c..... | 37 50 |
| 5,625 bushels potatoes at 30c..... | 1,687 50 |
| 690 bushels field turnips at 10c..... | 69 00 |
| 419 bushels stock beets at 15c..... | 73 50 |
| 200 bushels Rutabaga turnips at 10c..... | 20 00 |
| 64,724 quarts milk at 4c..... | 2,588 96 |
| | \$ 5,796 46 |

GARDEN PRODUCE.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| 94 bushels beets at 15c..... | \$ 14 10 |
| 76½ bushels beans (green) at \$1..... | 76 50 |
| 359 bushels sweet corn at 30c..... | 107 70 |
| 16 bushels carrots at 25c..... | 4 00 |
| 7,020 heads cabbage at 3c..... | 210 60 |
| 1,403 heads cauliflower at 3c..... | 42 09 |
| 2,500 heads celery at 2c..... | 50 00 |
| 17 bushels lettuce at 25c..... | 4 25 |
| 50 bushels onions..... | 6 50 |
| 67 bushels pie plant at 15c..... | 10 05 |
| 188 bushels green peas at 50c..... | 94 00 |
| 6 bushels parsley at 50c..... | 3 00 |
| 2 bushels peppers at \$1..... | 2 00 |
| 146 bushels squash at 30c..... | 43 80 |
| 470 bushels rutabagas at 10c..... | 47 00 |
| 895 bushels white turnips at 10c..... | 89 50 |
| 122 bushels tomatoes at 50c..... | 61 00 |
| 1,076 dozen radishes at 3c..... | 32 28 |
| 875 bushels potatoes at 30c..... | 262 50 |
| 50 bushels parsnips..... | 15 00 |
| | \$ 1,175 87 |

GREEN HOUSE.

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| 1,451 dozen green onions at 2c..... | \$ 29 02 |
| 1,138 dozen radishes at 2c..... | 22 76 |
| 1,475 dozen lettuce at 3c..... | 44 25 |
| 3½ bushels beans at \$1..... | 3 50 |
| 16 bushels tomatoes at 75c..... | 12 00 |
| | \$ 111 51 |

SUMMARY.

| | |
|---------------------|-------------|
| Farm produce..... | \$ 5,796 46 |
| Garden produce..... | 1,175 87 |
| Green house..... | 111 51 |
| | \$ 7,083 84 |

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS.

1. Preparatory to the admission of a patient supported by the relatives, or the legal guardian or committee, the superintendent must be furnished with the medical certificates, and request for admission, as required by law. The extract from the law is as follows:

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

The form of certificates and request for admission, with the bond required to be executed, will be found on another page.

All private patients thus received shall make payment of thirteen weeks' board in advance when taken to the hospital; and if taken away uncured, and against the advice and consent of the superintendent, within that period, no part of such payment shall be refunded.

2. Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court or judge, the order or warrant, or copy thereof, by which such person is sent, together with the evidence given to establish the insanity, must be lodged with the superintendent, but when sent by the directors of the poor of the county, or the overseers of a township or poor district, the certificates and application for admission given on a subsequent page must be properly executed.

3. Each patient, before admission, shall be made perfectly clean and free from vermin, or any contagious or infectious disease.

4. Each male patient shall be provided with at least three new shirts, a new and substantial coat, vest and pantaloons of strong woolen cloth, three pairs of woolen socks, a black stock or cravat, a good hat or cap, a pair of new shoes or boots, together with a comfortable outside garment.

5. Each female patient, in addition to the same quantity of undergarments, shoes and stockings, shall have a flannel petticoat, two good dresses, also a cloak or other inside garment. In case the patient is so much excited as not to admit of being thus clothed, other clothing that can be kept on and is comfortable and in sufficient quantity, with a change thereof, may be substituted.

6. It is very desirable that extra and better apparel should be sent with those accustomed to it, that when their health is improved, and when they attend religious worship, walk or ride out, their self-respect may be preserved. In all cases the patient's best clothing should be sent; it will be carefully preserved, and only used when deemed necessary for the purposes above mentioned. Jewelry and all superfluous articles of dress, knives, &c., should be left at home, as they are liable to be lost.

7. A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned.

The price of board, including washing, mending and attendance, for all who are supported by the authorities of the counties and townships, will be one dollar and fifty cents a week and one-half of the cost of the clothing actually furnished. For private patients, or those supported by themselves or their friends, the price will vary from three dollars and fifty cents to ten dollars a week, according to the trouble and expense incurred, and according to their ability to pay. When patients are sent by the county or township authorities, payment is required at the end of each quarter, commencing with June 1st of each year. When the patient is supported by friends, payments are required quarterly in advance.

8. A bond, with satisfactory sureties, will be required for the payment of the board and expenses, and for the removal of the patient when discharged. Those who bring friends should be prepared to give such a bond; and if strangers, bring evidence of their responsibility.

FORMS AND BONDS.

FORM OF BOND FOR PRIVATE PATIENTS.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or for detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained, for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in the Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, or in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately..... of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.
18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

I....., of....., in the county of....., hereby state that....., of....., in the county of....., the patient above named, has been removed to and admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at my request, believing that such detention is necessary and for the benefit of.....
188.....

BOND.

Know all men by these presents, That we..... of....., in the county of....., are held and firmly bound unto....., Treasurer of the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and his successors in office, in the sum of Five Hundred Dollars, for the payment of which we jointly and severally bind ourselves by these presents.

WHEREAS....., of....., of the county of....., and who is insane, has been admitted a patient in the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a. Now, therefore, the condition of this obligation is that if the said obligors shall pay to the said Treasurer, or his successors in office, the sum of.....dollars and.....cents per week, for the board of said patient, so long as.....shall continue in said Hospital, with such extra charges as may be occasioned by.....requiring more than ordinary care and attention, and shall provide for.....suitable clothing and shall pay for all such necessary articles of clothing as shall be procured for.....by the steward of said hospital, and shall remove.....from the hospital whenever required to do so by the superintendent; and if.....shall be removed by the request of either of us, or by any one before the expiration of three calendar months after reception, then if said obligor pay board for thirteen weeks unless.....should be sooner cured, and for reasonable charges in case of death; such payment for clothing and board to be made in advance quarterly, and at the time of removal with interest on each bill from and after the time it becomes due, then this obligation to be void, otherwise to remain in force.

Sealed with our seals, and dated the.....day of.....18 ..

Signed and sealed in the presence of

.....[L. S.]
[L. S.]

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to

place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of the time of the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that..... is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that..... should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....
.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....
.....18 } County Commissioners
..... of the county of

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of

the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of the Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIANS' CERTIFICATE.

We....., of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately....., of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians of.....

.....18[L. S.]

APPLICATION FOR ADMISSION.

We hereby request that....., of....., in the county of..... the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the county of.....

.....18) Directors of the Poor
.....) of the County of

FORM OF BOND FOR COUNTIES.

"No person shall be received as a patient for treatment or detention into any house or place where more than one insane person is detained, or into any house or place where one or more insane persons are detained for compensation, without a certificate signed by at least two physicians resident in this Commonwealth, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, both of whom shall certify that they have examined separately the person alleged to be insane, and after such an examination had, do verily believe that the person is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in their opinion, requires that the person should be placed in a hospital or other establishment where the insane are detained for care or treatment, and that they are not nearly related by blood or marriage to the person alleged to be insane, nor in any way connected, as a medical attendant or otherwise, with the hospital or other establishment in which it is proposed to place such person. The certificate above provided for shall have been made within one week of the examination of the patient, and within two weeks of

the admission of the patient, and shall be duly sworn to or affirmed before a judge or magistrate of this Commonwealth, and of the county where such person has been examined, who shall certify to the genuineness of the signatures and to the standing and good repute of the signers."—Law of 1883.

FORM OF PHYSICIAN'S CERTIFICATE.

We.....of....., in the county of....., physicians, residents of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, who have been actually in the practice of medicine for at least five years, do certify that we have examined separately..... of....., in the county of....., and after such examination do verily believe that.....is insane, and that the disease is of a character which, in our opinion, requires that.....should be placed in the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, and that neither of us is nearly related by blood or marriage to said....., nor in any way connected as a medical attendant or otherwise with the State Hospital for the Insane at Warren, Penn'a.

.....18M. D.
.....M. D.

I....., of....., in the county of....., do certify that the above certificate has been sworn to or affirmed before me, and that the signatures are genuine, and that the signers are of standing and good repute as physicians.
.....18[L. S.]

We hereby request that of in the county of the patient above named, may be admitted as a patient into the State Hospital for the Insane, at Warren, Penn'a, at the expense of the Township of..... in the county of.....

.....18 } Overseers of the Poor of
..... } the Township of.....in
..... } the County of.....

